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SOURCE

Books and periodicals as indicated.

PREWAR PATTERN OF USSR PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION

This report consists of several tables and related information on prewar USSR petroleum consumption. Most of the tables have been taken from captured German and Japanese documents which used mainly original Soviet sources. They refer chiefly to the years 1936 - 1938, and may give some indication of the requirement pattern of petroleum in the USSR.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Crude Oil Processing (1)
 (1,000 tons)

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939*</u>
Crude oil processed	18,511	28,410	29,000
Gasoline and ligroine	2,642	5,011	5,774
Kerosene	3,867	6,060	6,570
Gas and diesel oils	1,031	2,107	2,176
Fuel oil	6,504	9,804	10,100
Lubricating oil	1,134	1,998	2,120

*Preliminary figures

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Petroleum Consumption in 1938 (1)
(million tons)

<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Quantity Consumed (million tons)</u>	<u>Percent of Petroleum Production</u>
<u>Motor Fuels</u>		
Tractors	5.7	19
Automobiles	2.9	10
Including agriculture	0.6	2
Industry and private households	1.3	4
Exports	0.4	1
Miscellaneous (Armed Forces)	1.7	6
<u>Fuel Oils</u>		
Locomotives	1.9	6
Agriculture	2.0	7
Industry, shipping, own consumption, miscellaneous (Armed Forces)	10.4	35
<u>Lubricating Oils</u>		
Total	2.1	7
Total crude oil processed	28.4	95
Storage and transport losses	1.7	5

Consumption of Petroleum by Industries (2)
(1,000 metric tons)

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936 (Estimate)</u>	<u>1937 (Planned)</u>
People's Commissariat of Transportation	2,770	2,530	2,550	1,900
People's Commissariat of Water Transportation	953	1,185	1,290	1,385
People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry	3,762	4,200	4,700	4,750
People's Commissariat of Light Industry	115	92	107	120
People's Commissariat of Food Industry	232	310	415	459
People's Commissariat of Timber Industry	27	13	20	25
Committee of Agricultural Procurement, Council of				
People's Commissars	161	110	115	119
RSFSR, Kazakh SSR, Kirgiz SSR	736	531	527	482
Ukrainian SSR	154	165	180	200
Caucasus republics	74	203	206	227
Other consumers	3,289	2,211	1,790	1,856
Consumed by petroleum industry	2,700	3,050	3,400	4,442
Total	14,973	14,600	15,300	15,965

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According to a survey by F. R. Garfias, military consumption amounted to 446,860 tons in 1937 and is presumably included in "other consumers." Military consumption is broken down as follows (in metric tons):

Army	47,360
Navy	214,640
Air Force	184,860
Total	446,860

Consumption of Petroleum Products (2)
(1,000 metric tons)

	1935		1936		1937	
	Total	Agr Only	Total	Agr Only	Total	Agr Only
Gasoline	1,579	400	2,362	760	3,500	1,050
Ligroine	566	477	1,020	880	1,756	1,369
Kerosene	4,123	2,890	4,700	3,220	5,585	3,526
Other products	8,332	--	7,218	--	5,124	--
Total	14,600	3,767	15,300	4,860	15,965	5,945
Of which consumed by petroleum in- dustry only	3,050		3,400		4,442	

The 760,000 tons of gasoline used in agriculture in 1936 include 60,000 tons for tractors, 150,000 tons for combines, and 550,000 tons for automobiles, including sovkhos automobiles.

The 80-percent increase in the consumption of ligroine in 1936 over 1935 was caused by the increased production of Stalinets tractors by the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant. Ligroine is also used to a larger extent as fuel in lumber-hauling operations.

As for kerosene, there is much more fractionization when it is refined than with American kerosene, and thus, a considerably large number of tractors in the USSR use kerosene as fuel.

According to a survey by F. R. Garfias, R. V. Whetsel, and I. W. Ristori (published in Petroleum Press Deruici), petroleum consumption in the USSR is greater than the amount announced by Soviet statistics. The discrepancy of 6 million tons in 1937 (noted in the survey) can be explained by the fact that the 6 million tons were reserved for military use and were not included in the above table.

Consumption by User and Region (3)

The largest portion of gasoline, ligroine, and illuminating oil is consumed by agriculture. In 1934, its requirements amounted to 64 percent of total consumption. In 1935, its share was 62 percent, and in 1936, 58 percent. The relative consumption of agriculture thus shows a tendency to

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decrease, a fact which may be attributed to the progressing mechanization, as well as to the increase in air traffic. In 1936, agriculture accounted for

70% of all illuminating oil consumed,
80% of the ligroine, and
30% of the over-all gasoline consumption (all estimates),

Of the remaining 70% of the gasoline

35% (approx) was required by automotive traffic and
35% (approx) by the motorized army units, the Air Force and the civilian air fleet.

According to statistics, the regional distribution of fuel consumption for 1936 was as follows:

20% by Central Industrial Region,
19% by the Ukraine and the Crimea,
15% by the Caucasus,
13.2% by the Ural region,
12% by Siberia and the Far East, and
11.5% by the Volga region.

The requirements of Siberia, the Far East, and the Urals are on the increase, whereas the shares of the Central Industrial Region, the Ukraine, and the Volga region are showing a decreasing trend.(3)

Consumption by Heavy Industry Enterprises (4)

Enterprises of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry consumed 1,202,000 tons of fuel oil during the first quarter 1936, and 1,049,000 tons during the second quarter of that year. The same enterprises further consumed, during the second quarter 1936, 168,000 tons of crude oil and 33,300 tons of oils and petroleum for heating purposes (the crude oil was to have been processed).

Consumption of Petroleum Fuels in Industrial Enterprises of the Baltic States (5) (tons)

Industry	Estonia, 1936	Latvia, 1939	Lithuania, 1939
Mining	381.0	256.9	53.0
Stones and earths	129.0	562.8	238.0
Metal	869.0	1,021.1	226.0
Chemical	71.0	410.2	64.0
Leather	9.0	43.3	220.0
Textile	107.0	514.5	415.0
Lumber	187.0	271.4	96.0
Paper	12.0	71.7	21.9
Printing and related industries	7.0	70.1	5.0
Food and gustatory	822.0	2,846.3	2,135.0
Clothing	2.0	24.4	22.0

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>Estonia, 1936</u>	<u>Latvia, 1939</u>	<u>Lithuania, 1939</u>
Hardware	5.0	--	--
Electricity and gas supply	173.0	--	--
Water, electricity and gas supply	--	1,077.8	2,354.0
Construction	--	1,805.8	--
Cleaning	--	7.0	--
Total	2,774.0	8,983.3	5,849.0 5,802.0 (1938) 5,859.0 (1937)

Planned Petroleum Consumption in Moscow City and Oblast (6)

Planned increase in consumption of petroleum products for 1950, as compared with 1940, for Moscow City and Moscow Oblast is as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Asphalt	317.4
Automobile gasoline	276.7
Kerosene	216.7
Mazut, diesel, and motor fuel	107.2
Oils and other petroleum products	331.3
Consumption of all petroleum products	168.8

General increase in the consumption of petroleum products planned for the 5 years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
1946	100
1947	103.1
1948	116.4
1949	131.7
1950	168.8

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